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The Oxford County Citizen.

A. E. Herrick, 6-10-17

VOLUME XXII—NUMBER 37.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1917.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

BETHEL MEN'S CLUB

Dr. George M. Twitchell Gives Instructive Talk

The storm and bad walking did not prevent a good sized audience from assembling at this church and the excellent music by the choir, with the sermon from the text, Ps. 90, 1, "Lord thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations," made all who came feel well repaid for the effort it cost to brave the elements on such a day. The evening service was omitted.

The Young Men's Universalist Association held a meeting at 4 o'clock.

The Social Six will meet Saturday afternoon.

The music for next Sunday will be as follows:

Antenor, Chorus Choir
O Come to My Heart, Lord Jesus, Paul Ambrose
Trio—Saviour Again to Thy Dear Name, Kate Llewellyn
Marilyn, Hastings and Edwards.
Solo—The Homeland, Johnson
Mona Marilyn.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

A goodly company braved the elements and came out to church last Sunday morning. But some of them suggested that as a great many would like to hear about the "Sunday meetings," the pastor had better save his discourse. So after a short devotional service the meeting adjourned and next Sunday will be Billy Sunday Sunday.

There was an unusually good attendance at the Roll Cal., Jan. 10, and more responded by letter and in person than for many years. The reports were all encouraging; those of the Ladies Club and the parish treasurer especially. The committee on refreshments furnished an attractive menu.

Contributions to our missionary societies during last year were one hundred and fifty-six dollars. This exceeded our apportionment by thirty-four dollars, just the amount contributed at a special collection last Easter to help liquidate the debt of the Maine Missionary Society.

Miss Mae Cross will lead the Christian Endeavor.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Last Saturday evening Rev. G. J. Brown, State Sunday School Superintendent for the denomination, met with the workers of the local Sunday School to consider matters of teacher training, missionary and temperance instruction, evangelism, and membership. Special committees were appointed for each of these departments of work. Mr. Brown also spoke briefly at the Sunday School hour, and gave a helpful address in the evening.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society is planning a special program for their meeting at the home of Mrs. Alice Jordan on Thursday afternoon at 2:30. The topic is "Alaska," and Mrs. Vanderkirkhoven will be present to speak of that great country as she has herself seen it and exhibit curios illustrating her talk. A special invitation is given to all ladies of the church whether members of this society or not.

The Loyal Workers have their monthly business meeting on Friday evening at the home of Miss Florence Springer, the newly elected president. At the same time the Y. M. C. L. will hold their business meeting in the Men's Club Room at the church.

Officer of the Ladies' Aid for 1917 are: President, Mrs. M. E. Kendall; vice-president, Mrs. Fred J. Tibbets; secretary, Mrs. Marian Wheeler; treasurer, Mrs. Lizzie Annes. Plans are being made for an alphabet sale to be held early in March.

HAZELTON—BENNETT.

At the home of Miss L. M. Stearns, Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, Mr. Harry R. Hazelton of Somers and Miss Carrie M. Bennett of Paris were united in marriage by Rev. J. H. Little, using the single ring service. It was a very enjoyable evening for the friends who were present.

Mr. Hazelton is the son of Mr. Cyrus R. Hazelton of Somers. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bennett of Paris and a graduate of Paris High school. They will reside in Paris.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Harry M. Shaw of South Paris has made application to the Maine Board of Bar Examiners for examination for admission to the bar at the session of the Board to be held at Bangor, Maine, on the first Tuesday of February, A. D. 1917.

PHILIP G. OLDFIELD,

Secretary of the Board.

BETHEL INN

Happenings of the Week

The tea Wednesday afternoon was well attended by the guests of the Inn and their friends.

Miss Mary F. Anderson of Weymouth, Mass., was a guest at the Inn for a few days the past week.

Mr. O. D. Seavey, the popular manager of the Inn for the past two summers, is now at his hotel in Magnolia Springs, Fla., and sends greetings to his northern friends.

Dr. John H. Donson of Williamsburg, Mass., was a guest at the Inn the past week. Dr. Donson is well known in Bethel and was warmly welcomed by his many friends.

Dr. G. M. Twitchell of Auburn, Me., was a guest at the Inn last week Wednesday, coming to Bethel to speak at the Men's Club that evening. The meeting was well attended and the talk was much enjoyed by all.

Among the guests at the Inn the past week were: H. Lagdon, Portland; E. P. McGlaughlin, Portland; W. J. Wheeler, St. Paul, Minn.; S. Matson, Boston; H. A. Woodhouse, Portland; W. H. Adams, Boston; R. A. Scammon, Lewiston, Me.; F. L. Harlow, Gorham, Me.

The sad news of the death of Mr. E. L. Brown, who was room clerk at the Inn last summer, has been received. Mr. Brown was on his way to join Mr. O. D. Seavey at Magnolia Springs, Fla., but was taken at Jacksonville with a severe cold which resulted in pneumonia. Mr. Brown made many friends while at the Inn by his geniality and courteousness.

On Thursday afternoon the Ladies' Club met at the Inn. All came prepared to sew and many shirts for the French wounded were started, and ladies taking them home to finish, and by Saturday they were returned, completed to Mrs. A. E. Herrick, who has charge of the work. Sandwiches and tea were served and the occasion was much enjoyed by all.

The employees of the Inn gave a "tin shower" to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bennett on Monday evening. When the guests arrived they found the hot and hospitable working on the wood pile in the back yard, but they immediately made all welcome and a very pleasant evening was spent with cards, dancing, etc. Refreshments were served after which the party returned to the Inn marching to the music of a drum and mouth organ.

GOULD'S ACADEMY

Hazel Keniston assisted in the West Bethel school last week.

Ruby Askby is assisting at the West Bethel school this week.

Theona Farrington spent the week end with relatives in Norway.

Annie Cummings, who has been ill for the past week, has returned to school.

Miss Helen Staples of Hanover visited Miss Nellie Whitman at the dormitory, Tuesday.

Miss Maude Howard went to Lewiston last Wednesday to attend the wedding of her brother.

The basketball game between Gould's and Colebrook resulted in a score of 32 to 10 in favor of Colebrook.

Mr. G. D. Smith visited school last Thursday and gave an interesting exhibition of free hand drawing.

A social will be given in the gymnasium Thursday evening for the benefit of the undergraduate association.

Mr. E. B. Hanson and Miss Eliza both Leslie attended a conference of instructors of training courses which was held at Gorham Normal School last Saturday.

A basketball game will be played between the Gould's Academy Rents and the Norway Grammar School boys in the G. A. gymnasium next Friday evening, Jan. 12. It promises to be a good game and it is hoped that many will attend.

Printing of all kinds done in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

78th MAINE

LEGISLATURE

Our Special Correspondent Writes of the Past Week's Work

The third week of the 78th Maine Legislature opened Tuesday at 4:30 P. M., and seldom have legislators seen such a mass of bills and resolved drawn from the hoppers and introduced so early in the session. The recess, like that of the week before, extended five days from Thursday to Tuesday.

The second week of the Legislature passed to adjournment much as do all second weeks of the biennial sessions—quiet and without much of importance happening, except the naming of committees, a few appointments, and intimations of the lively times to follow. Tuesday the 9th carried sessions of 12 minutes in the Senate and 35 minutes in the House. Wednesday sessions were without special event, other than routine business and Thursday's sessions in both branches had little but the first bills introduced. Adjournment was taken to Tuesday afternoon of this week.

But aside from direct legislative work, Wednesday was the banner day of the second week. On that day the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House named the committees. Former President William Howard Taft addressed the Maine Bar Association, the legislators and hundreds of visitors in the Hall of Representatives and the following appointments were announced:

Charles S. Brown of Bath as superintendent of public buildings to succeed Harry A. Plummer of Bath.

General John A. Harper of Lewiston as State pension clerk to succeed Col. Charles English of Lewiston.

Louis E. Winship of Augusta as deputy State treasurer to succeed Warren D. Task of Augusta.

John P. E. Tarte of Biddeford as wild lands clerk in the State treasurer's office to succeed Brooks Newbert of Augusta.

This week promises to be lively, in comparison with last week's dullness, and particular interest is attached by reason of the first hearings for State and charitable institutions under the new budget system of handling the State finances.

Oxford and the Committees.

Oxford county has little complaint over the committee assignments, her delegation generally being upon important committees.

Senator Orman L. Stanley of Paro is chairman of the committee on the State school for feeble-minded, and a member of the committees on banks and banking, labor, and public buildings and grounds.

The representatives are placed as follows:

Frank Stanley of Dixfield—Island fisheries and game; pleasure.

C. W. Cummings of Hebron—Agriculture; federal relations.

Frank E. Stearns of Hiram—Commerce; telegraphs and telephones.

Rufus G. Charles of Lovell—House-chamber of mines and mining; taxation.

George A. Hutchins of Mexico—dustry.

Herbert F. Andrews of Norway—banks and banking; standing committee on county estimates; military affairs.

Peter F. Eaton of Rumford—Appropriations.

Governor's Attitude.

A significant statement was made by Governor Carl E. Miller on Wednesday of last week at his meeting with the chairmen of the Senate and House committees. Being called by President of the Senate to preside, Gov. Evans said:

"I earnestly hope this is the beginning of actual co-operation between the legislative and executive branches. Our machinery makes such an intimacy rather difficult—for more so than is the case in many other states. But I believe there should be better 'team-work' than has existed in Maine heretofore. It is not, however, in my opinion."

(Continued on Page 4.)

NOTICE.

Will the person who was seen picking up the horse blanket near Lincoln Cummings' leave same at the Post Office and save cost?

J. P. HARRINGTON,
Bethel, Maine.

GRANGE NEWS

UPON GRANGE.

The officers of Upton Grange, No. 401, were installed Jan. 6, by Sister Fraser assisted by Bro. Edward Warren as follows:

Master—Guy L. Pratt.

Overseer—Hollis L. Abbott.

Lecturer—George Pratt.

Steward—David Enman.

Asst. Steward—Albert Warren.

Chaplain—Mabel Warren.

Treasurer—Mrs. C. C. Abbott.

Secretary—B. L. Judkins.

Gate Keeper—Ben Bartlett.

Ceres—D. B. Warren.

Pomona—Reina Lane, not present.

Forn—Annie Coolidge.

L. A. Stewart—Ethel Warren.

Monica—Pauline Warren.

W. H. Merrill—Mrs. Kendall.

Master—Levi Bartlett.

Overseer—George Cummings.

Lecturer—Mrs. R. Bartlett.

Steward—George Haagood.

Asst. Steward—Herman Mason.

Chaplain—Mary Farwell.

Treasurer—Mary Cummings.

Secretary—Ida Packard.

Gate Keeper—Sidney Jodrey.

Ceres—Ella Lyon.

Pomona—Eva Haagood.

Flora—Clara Grover.

L. A. Stewart—Pauline Mason.

Pianist—Frances Upton.

The following program was interspersed during the installation:

Select Reading, Nellie Garey.

Reading, Byron Cummings.

Duet, Eva Haagood, Florence Upton.

Reading, Martha Kendall.

Duet, Mac B. Bartlett.

Duet, Eva Haagood, Florence Upton.

Delicious refreshments were served at the close consisting of sandwiches, assorted cake and coffee.

LONE MT. GRANGE.

Lone Mt. Grange, Andover, held its regular meeting Jan. 6, with an all day session. About 40 were present. A baked bean and pastry dinner was served after which the following officers were installed by J. L. Bailey for the ensuing year:

Master—J. B. Littlehale.

Overseer—O. A. Burgess.

Steward—Jess Elliot.

Asst. Steward—Elizabeth Baker.

L. A. Steward—Florence Akers.

Gate Keeper—L. B. Hall.

Treasurer—W. W. Perkins.

Secretary—Evelyn Stevens.

Lecturer—Mrs. W. N. Akers.

Flora—Mrs. Minnie Akers.

Pomona—Mrs. O. Burgess.

Ceres—Mrs. J. B. Littlehale.

After the installation the following short program was carried out:

Song, Grange.

Reading, Nora Merrill.

Recitation, Margaret Eastman.

Instrumental Music, Grace Mitchell.

Reading, Evelyn Stevens.

January Clearance Sale!

In our Ready-to-wear departments we offer you big savings.

Coats, Suits, Dresses and Furs

You can save from three to ten dollars on each article.

Our Annual Red Tag Sale

begins NEXT SATURDAY when we will offer some of the biggest values in years.

DRUMMER'S SAMPLES of White Goods, Linens, Towels, etc., as usual will be one of the biggest items. This year's prices are unusually low. WATCH FOR BILLS.

BROWN, BUCK & CO.

NORWAY, MAINE

TINKER'S Famous Singing Orchestra Concert Company

ODEON HALL, BETHEL, ME.

TUES. EVE., JAN. 23

High Class Vaudeville, 7.30 to 9
Dancing, 9 to 12

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Edema decreases as fatigue increases.
The full pay envelope is the great enemy of tuberculosis.

A reliable disinfectant which may be made for fifty cents per gallon has been devised by the U. S. Public Health Service.

The maintenance of health is the first duty of the patriotic American.

Exercise in the open air cures and prevents many ills!

Typhoid fever is contracted by awl, testing sewage.

Unpasteurized milk kills many bacteria.

PRUDENCE Points the Way to Prosperity

Freeland Howe Insurance Agency

Insurance that Insures,

Fire, Life, Health and Accident, Automobile,

Plate Glass, Steam Boiler, Liability

and Burglary Insurance.

Fidelity and Surety Bonds.

Stuart W. Goodwin, Agent,

NORWAY

Tel. 124-4

MAINE

IRA C. JORDAN

DEALER IN

General Merchandise
and Grain

BETHEL, MAINE

DON'T FORGET TO GET BALLARD'S GOLDEN OIL

The greatest throat and lung remedy. No opiates or alcohol. On regular—pleasant to take. \$2.50 and \$5.00 at all dealers.

BETHEL and Vicinity

Mr. Ernest Walker is improving in health.

Miss Mae Gross is with Mr. Herbert Rowe's family.

Mr. P. L. Edwards was in Portland one day last week.

Many are looking forward to Tinker's Orchestra next Tuesday.

The Crochet Club met with Mrs. Delilah Conroy, Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Carl Wight of Milan, N. H., is a guest of Dr. L. H. Wight and family.

Mrs. Lennie Howe and Miss Norma Frost were in Portland the last of the week.

Miss Norma Frost of The Glen was the guest of Mrs. Lennie Howe one day last week.

Mr. W. W. Hastings was the guest of his brother, Hon. D. R. Hastings, in Auburn, Sunday.

Mr. Fred C. Bean of East Bethel was the guest of Mr. Edmund Merrill and family, Thursday.

The Ladies' Club will meet with Mrs. E. E. Whitney, Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Robertson were in Berlin, Friday, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Fred Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter French of Portland were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Fox the first of the week.

Judge A. E. Herrick, E. C. Park, Esq., and H. H. Hastings, Esq., attended Probate Court at So. Paris, Tuesday.

Miss Adelaisde Ramsell accompanied her uncle, Mr. Leo Holt, to his home in North Waterford, Saturday, returning Sunday.

Mr. Charles P. Sargent of Lewiston was in town last Thursday having come up to inspect the Locke house which he purchased last summer.

Miss Hazel Arno, who has been spending several weeks with her mother, Mrs. Carrie Arno, returned to her school in Montville, Wednesday.

The remains of Mr. Charles Allen of Portland, only daughter of Martin and the late Edna Combs Stowell, were brought to Bethel last Friday for burial. Brief services were held by Rev. J. H. Little.

Mr. E. N. Robertson is the recipient of a pass which the Grand Trunk Railway Co. have just given to their employees who have been twenty years in their service. This pass includes their wives and is over all their lines.

Rev. Mr. Little was called to Canton last week to attend three funerals. Friday he attended the funeral of Mr. Knapp at Newry, and Saturday was called to Gilead to the funeral of Mr. Heath. He also officiated at two weddings.

Purity Chapter, O. E. S., will hold their annual installation of officers, Thursday, Jan. 25, with Mr. H. C. Rowe as installing officer. All Masons and their families are cordially invited. Each member has the privilege of installing two.

At the Waldorf Astoria, in New York, Tuesday, Jan. 23, a banquet will be given for William R. Chapman in honor of his 20 years as director of the Roberts Club and 20 years as director of the Maine Music Festivals. Over 2000 people will be present, including Gov. Whittier of New York and many other notables. Mayor Boothby of Waterville will speak for the State of Maine at this occasion.

NORTH NEWRY.

Mrs. H. O. Chapman is much improved at this writing.

P. W. Wight and family went to Everett, N. H., Saturday. Mr. Wight left a horse Saturday night.

Tom Denner went to Rumford, Sunday.

Frank Bushay has completed his work for P. O. Walker.

Nineteen members of Bear River Orange attended the installation exercises of Alton River Orange, East Bethel, Saturday. Those who attended from Newry were: Mrs. P. O. and Miss Fred Hatch, Mrs. L. H. Wight and Helen Smith. A good time was enjoyed by all.

Ernest Bates is working for P. O. Walker.

L. H. Wight went to Bethel to the train to meet Mr. Hasson, Sunday, who has been in the St. Mary Hospital at Lewiston for several weeks.

Charles Chapman, who has been working for Mr. Walker with his team, has finished work, and is at home.

NEW

Spring Goods

1st Quality Petticoats, . . 15¢ per yd.

Bed Sheets, . . . 18¢ per yd.

Table Cloths, . . . 12½¢ per yd.

Special Bargains

Children's Overalls, \$1.00 per pr.

Men's Overalls and

Housewares at Low Prices

Ceylon Rowles & Son

MORE. BARGAINS

Buy while the buying is good—and save money.

FOR THIS WEEK

SUGAR, 12½ lbs. for \$1.00

EVAPORATED MILK, Beauty Brand, 10c

STRINGLESS BEANS, 10c, 3 for 25c

SUNNY MONDAY SOAP, 5c, 6 for 25c

BULK ROLLED OATS, 5c lb., 6 for 25c

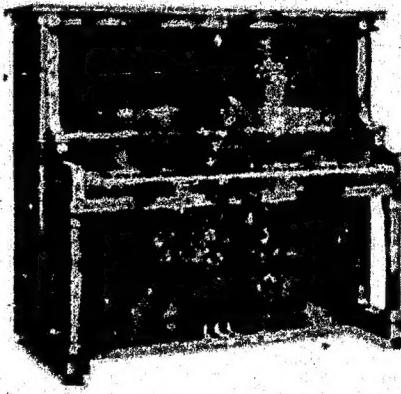
R A I S I N S, 1 week only, 13c, 2 for 25c

TOILET PAPER, 15c pkg. for 10c

POTATOES, 1 peck for 45c

J. S. ALLEN ESTATE

The Day for Buying a Piano is Now



If you have been looking forward to a day when you might go in and look at pianos—and perhaps later on buy one—that day is right now.

And this store with the very latest styles in pianos (all very moderate in price) is ready for a visit!

You will be made welcome, and will be given the care and attention that is always necessary in choosing so important an article as a piano.

With high quality and prices there is much to interest you in our line of pianos.

If you are at all interested in Pianos—in good quality, in style and in price, you will be repaid by coming here. Don't put it off—TODAY is the day.

W. J. WHEELER & CO., South Paris, Maine.

LOCKE'S MILLS.

Mrs. James Ring of Bryant's Pond visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Farrington, Friday.

Mrs. G. E. Stowell is at St. Barnabas hospital, Portland, for treatment. Her daughter, Mrs. L. H. Hodgkins of New York, accompanied her.

Evelyn Chandler has been with her grandparents the past week, taking a forced vacation from school on account of an attack of grippe.

STOP THAT COUGH. A hacking cough weakens the whole system, drains your energy and gets worse if neglected; your throat is raw, your chest aches and you feel sore all over. Believe that cold at once with Dr. King's New Discovery. The soothing pine balsams heal the irritated membranes, and the antiseptic and laxative qualities kill the germs and break up your cold. Don't let a cold linger. Get Dr. King's New Discovery to-day at your Druggist, 50c. Adv.

Mr. F. L. Edwards was a business visitor in Berlin, Monday.

Mrs. Frank Abbott is at Mrs. Davis Lovejoy's caring for Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Lovejoy's mother.

Evelyn Chandler has been with her grandparents the past week, taking a forced vacation from school on account of an attack of grippe.

W. B. Rand was in Portland on business, Thursday.

Mrs. Dellison Conroy of Bethel was a guest of her cousin, Mrs. Ralph King, one day last week.

Mrs. G. L. Swan has been visiting relatives in Bethel.

Winnifred Maxim has closed her school at Albany and returned home.

Mrs. Harvey Norton has blood poison in her foot.

Elizabeth Swift is home from her work at Lewiston.

The Ladies' Aid will meet with Mrs. Geo. Tirrell, Wednesday.

Several are harvesting their ice.

Valentine, St. Patrick, Easter and Birthday POST CARDS

at wholesale or retail.

SPECIAL— POST CARD CALENDARS, 1c Each

OXFORD POST CARD CO.

Citizen Office

Bethel,

Maine

The Home Circle

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide

DOMESTIC SCIENCE, TEXTILES.

Mrs. A. R. Kohler.

The present economic condition which are more and more taking production of household articles out of the home and into the factory, it is imperative that the housewife should know somewhat about adulterated articles, the ease of both food and textiles, object of the manufacturer in the same—the to reduce the cost of production increase his profit, and the result is the same, being inferior products in both cases.

The National and State Pure Food laws go far to protect the public against adulterated foods. But there is nothing but the purchaser's knowledge of textiles to protect her from being cheated by buying clothing and household furnishings. One of the best ways ever hit upon to unload worthless textiles at a good price upon the public is the bargain counter. The writer has actually known some of the large stores to put upon the bargain counters garments which ordinarily sell in these same stores for less than half price."

While it is true that women are longer producers as they were in days of our grandmothers when garments were made from wool and linen spun and woven by them, it is equally true that they are still important consumers.

By far the larger percent of money spent for clothing and for the manufacture is busy trying to produce goods that will catch her eye and empty her pocketbook. The question of durability matters little. As long as women suffer themselves to be tricked by a shining surface, so long will the manufacturer continue to make money on them.

Unless we have some knowledge of the various textile fibers and of the adulterations likely to be found in them we are unable to judge for ourselves and must take the word of the salesman in the matter, which at best is a very poor basis for us to choose. It is by no means impossible to acquire such knowledge if we are willing to give time and thought to it. It will surely bring a valuable return in the ability to form correct judgments of the textiles that we purchase.

There Are Four Textiles.

The four textiles commonly used in the manufacture of household articles are cotton, linen, wool and silk. The first two are of vegetable origin, the last two of animal. A brief description of their properties and the methods used in their manufacture will help in the study of the fitness of textiles for a desired purpose. Such a study will also give us hints as to how to treat the fabrics in the household, particularly in cleansing processes, so as to lengthen their term of usefulness.

The general manufacture of textiles involves many processes and many machines. These the manufacturer is constantly seeking to improve, to cheapen the process and to add adulterations. All fibers are found in nature, in combination with more or less undesirable foreign material, which must be removed before the fiber can be made into cloth. Cotton is enclosed in pods and entangled with numerous seeds. Wool is full of dirt, burrs and grease. Flax is closely associated with the woody stalks. Silk is covered with a

protective coating.

Driving Out Catarrh

If people knew how the presence of catarrh was a constant menace to their health, they would do more to get rid of it. Catarrh infects some part of the delicate, adjusted body and makes it useless. The aim of the treatment is to remove the infection from the other organs more than from the infected part. A carefully prepared preparation for the removal of colds, grippe, rheumatism, disarranges Nature's delicate plans to make possible asthma, hay fever, chronic respiratory disorders, and increases the nervous system, thus invigorating many organs and debilitating the entire system with the result of health.

Catarrh is easily neglected, and it rarely goes well of itself. It is often a serious disease.

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for 25c

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Keeping Yourself Well

DRIVING OUT CATARRH

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Catarrh is easily neglected, and it rarely gets well of itself. It is often a great burden to the patient. For almost half a century many demands have been made in favor of a specific remedy which will remove the catarrhal condition.

The aim is to clean out waste material in the catarrhal infection.

It is used willingly by many.

It has done all this and even more for patients who have had it.

It is the best present of

itself. It will do. You may rely on it.

In tablet form it is pleasant to take and easy to administer.

It is a safe medicine.

It is the ideal laxative and

they have no unpleasant

effects and costs but a

few cents a tablet.

The Power Co.

Columbus, O.

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Dr. J. C. Tracy

Dr. J. C. Tracy</p

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7, 1916 at the post office at Bethel,
Maine.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1917.

ORANGE NEWS.

Continued from page 1.

Arts—Gardening—Visiting—Evelyn
Mark, Lake Weston, Ethel Dunn,
Hazel Russell, Winifred Hall, Flor-
ence Glaser, Florence Westleigh, Grace
Sand. The first and second degrees
will be conferred at the next meeting,
also final arrangements for the con-
cert. Topic: Maine State Orange, Wor-
thy Master Richardson. The next meet-
ing will be held on Jan. 27, at 1:30 P.
M. The officers for the ensuing year
are:Master—G. W. Richardson,
Governor—Fred J. Lovejoy,
Secretary—Mrs. A. E. K. Grover,
Treasurer—Arthur Beck,
Art. Stewart—L. S. G. Abbott,
Captain—Mrs. Lucille Merriam,
State Keeper—Frank Gammon,
Secretary—Mrs. Anna Goodwin,
Treasurer—Charles Casman,
Vice—Mrs. G. W. Richardson,
Persons—Mrs. Imagine Lovejoy,
Person—Mrs. Harriet Buck.ALDER RIVER ORANGE.
This garage held an all day meeting,
Saturday, Jan. 13, with visitors from
the following garages: Bear River,
Dundorf, West Paris, Franklin and Up-
ton. Mrs. M. L. Hastings having de-
cided to serve as treasurer, Miss Ethel
Cote was elected to fill that office. The
first and second degrees were conferred
on one candidate. An excellent oyster
and gravy dinner was served under
the direction of H. E. Bartlett, Fred
Ericson and Russell Swan. In the
afternoon Past Master O. H. Farwell
spoke and Mr. J. L. Martin of Rum-
ford Garage installed the officers in
their new positions and instructed the officers of Alder
River Orange duly and legally installed
for the present term. Worthy Master
John Bartlett made a very appropriate
speech. Literacy program prepared by
Worthy Master was given as follows:
Wise Talk, etc.The Helen Head, Mrs. Anna Hart
and Miss Ethel Cote.Russell Swan,
"Little Sister Banks," Mr. Bartlett
Hamlin and Hazel Hart, etc., etc.Miss Ethel Cote, Evelyn Kimball
Reading, Mrs. Nicky Brown
Swan Hart, etc., etc.Mrs. Helen Head, Miss Ethel Bartlett
Reading, etc., etc.Miss Ethel Cote, Bear River Garage
Reading, etc., etc.The Helen Head, Miss Ethel Cote
Reading, etc., etc.Mrs. Helen Head, Mrs. Ethel Bartlett
Reading, etc., etc.Mrs. Helen Head, Mrs. Ethel Cote
Reading, etc., etc.

Mrs. Helen Head

NEGLECTED MEALS
properly digested and
absorbed by your body and
spedily removed from the system.
No cramps, no aches,
no constipation, no colds,
no rheumatism, no neuralgia.
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40¢ per box.

1917

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PRESSED POULTRY,
AND POTATOES.
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Water,
Baths.

First Class Orde.

.00 per day up.

.50 per day up.

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Manager.

STOCK

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RUMFORD

JUST GOT OVER

A COLD?

Mr. Blanche Freeman of Abbey, Southewau, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ernest Luxton of the Virginia District.

Mr. and Mrs. George Marshall are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son.

Miss Marion Niles has resumed her duties in the Rumford Falls Trust Company's Bank, after a several months' absence caused by illness.

Miss Pearl Bleenis of Portland has accepted a position in the Maine Coated Paper Mill, and is rooming on Birchies street, Stratfield Park.

Miss Martha Mixer has gone to New Haven, Connecticut to visit her friend, Miss Charlotte French, formerly of this town.

An eight pound girl has been born to the wife of Henry Gagnon.

On Friday evening of this week the officers of Purity Rebekah Lodge will be installed by Gertrude M. Colcord, D. D. P., of Dixfield. Supper at 7 P. M.

Royal B. Parker, formerly submaster at the high school, is employed by the McMillan Book Publishing Company of Boston.

The marriage intentions of Frank Millward of Rumford and Miss Pauline Zeillot of Lewiston have been recorded with the Lewiston City Clerk.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Begin of Bancroft street are being congratulated upon the birth of a son.

Mrs. Ralph T. Parker of Penobscot street is making a short visit with friends in Portland.

Lena Sampson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sampson of Penobscot street, is quite ill at her home with a nervous trouble.

Mrs. Joseph Haines of York street is spending a couple of weeks with her daughters, Mrs. Lydia Burgeon and Mrs. Mauna Balnes of Portland.

Harley Prescott and family, with Mrs. Dunton and son, Charles, have rented the lower part of the Stephens home on Prospect avenue, during the absence of the family in the South. Mr. Johnson and family are occupying the upstairs rooms.

Mrs. Alford Martin is at the McCarty Hospital, where she has undergone an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Fred McPhee of Stratfield Park is entertaining her sisters, Mrs. A. B. Stevens and Mrs. Sadie Annis of South Gardiner.

Fred Oldham, who has been employed by the Turner Center Creamery, has resigned his position, and has gone to Detroit, where he has secured employment.

The scarcity of rents is giving considerable trouble to the new employees of the Oxford Mill. It is said that at the present time there is not a single rent to be had in town. The houses on Waldo street and Lincoln avenue, however, could continue to be let here they will be developed for residential purposes.

J. H. Lempert of the Rumford Jewelry Company is making a short visit to Akron, Ohio.

William Sweet is ill at the McCarty Hospital with rheumatic fever.

On Monday of this week took place a change in management of the Gardner and Voter Furniture Company, Mr. B. R. Howard, who has for several years managed the branch store here of the Albion Furniture Company, has assumed charge.

The engagement of Miss Marion Sampson, a teacher of English at the Rumford high school, and Franklin Fisher, a Lewiston lawyer, has been announced.

The small brother of Miss Blanché Whynot, the nurse, is at the McCarty Hospital, where he has been operated upon for appendicitis.

Mrs. Alford Vettengill of Franklin street is confined to her home by illness.

Miss Susie Virgin of the Rumford National Bank is contemplating a southern trip to join her father in St. Petersburg, Florida.

Among the new house construction being talked of for the coming summer, it is stated that Mr. Harry H. Ostrem of the Rumford Falls Power Company will build a fine cottage house on Plymouth Avenue near the top of the hill opposite the residence of Horace E. Swan. Several street extensions will be made by the Power Company to go up new residence locations.

Work on the new Federal building has been suspended for the present on account of bad weather, as it is impossible to keep mortar from freezing. The date also of delivery of construction material has been held the work back to some extent.

Miss Lucy Case of Lewiston, formerly a stenographer for the Androscog-

WEST PARIS

Rev. Aleks Raita and his daughter came near a serious accident Thursday afternoon. The afternoon passenger train was at the station and Mr. Raita drove over the track. The horse was frightened and jumped on to the sidewalk between the crossing and bridge, breaking the rail and going down the embankment toward the river about 10 feet high. Mr. Raita was thrown under the sleigh, but his daughter was thrown entirely from the team. The horse was stuck in a snow drift. The man got out and as plenty of help was at hand, no damage was done.

Miss Myra Irish of Bucksfield is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. H. Wardwell.

Among those who have been on the sick list during the past week are Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dean, Mrs. A. R. Tuell and Abner Mann.

Miss Stella Churchill is in very poor health.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Johnson, Mrs. C. F. Barden, Laura Barden, Frank Mayhew, Marion Curtis and others went to Summer, Friday night to attend the dance.

J. R. Tucker has been ill during the past week.

Mosely Foss got his hand badly jammed at the Paris Manufacturing Co.'s mill last week. The thumb was seriously injured.

Mrs. Emma W. Rose spent several days at Portland recently, the guest of her friend, Mrs. Gammon.

Edgar F. Barrows has sold his ice business to Aaron Cox.

C. P. Dunham moved his family to South Paris last Saturday. They will be greatly missed.

Ellis G. Dooley went to South Paris, Monday evening to install the I. O. O. F. officers.

Quite a delegation from the Baptist Society attended the United Baptist Association at Norway last week.

Charles Fox and wife are reported soon to move back to Gorham, N. H.

Saturday evening West Paris high school basketball team played at Central hall against the Savoys of South Paris high. Score, 41 to 8 in favor of West Paris. Another game was between West Paris high second and the town team resulting in a score of 23 to 6 in favor of the town team.

E. R. Berry is confined to his home by illness.

Mrs. Clara Cassavant accompanied her mother, Mrs. Lemieux to Portland this week, where Mrs. Lemieux will receive special treatment for her eyes.

Rumford is again confronted with the problem of providing room for the schools, and it is almost imperative that further additions be made to the Stevens High school building this year, or room provided elsewhere. Superintendent of Schools William Williams informs us that there are at the present time 2300 scholars of the school, that is, between five and twenty-one, with 1400 registered as attending the lower grades, 235 in the high school, 70 in the junior high, with the remainder in the vocational schools.

Rev. Sarah Robinson was called to New York last week by the death of her brother. Miss Robinson will be away several days.

Rev. and Mrs. Ball will go to Gorham, N. H., Thursday to attend the anniversary of the dedication of the Unitarian church.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith and wife went away on their motor cycle and returned by train. Mrs. Smith is a niece of Mrs. John F. Wood of Snow's Falls and has made her home with Mrs. Wood for the past 17 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith visited relatives in Massachusetts on their wedding trip.

Several of the teachers and about

different students from here attended the John Hammon spelling contest at Gorham, Friday evening. George Metcalf of North Paris, a student of W. Paris high, earned one prize of \$2.50 in gold.

Officers of Mollycoddle Encampment, No. 63, I. O. O. F., for the year 1917:

C. H. Frank A. Webb

H. Peacock L. Jackson

Sam. Wan. G. Ross

W. H. Hussey

Treasurer—L. H. Emery

De. War.—Arthur E. Dean

W. H. —L. H. Richardson

I. R. —Lyon Brown

4th Semester—H. Young

1st Watch—O. J. Swan

2nd Watch—Francis A. Littlehale

3rd Watch—Franklin Doughty

4th Watch—H. H. Richardson

5th Watch—O. L. Hart

6th Watch—J. C. Hart

7th Watch—E. C. Hart

8th Watch—A. L. Hart

9th Watch—H. H. Hart

10th Watch—H. H. Hart

11th Watch—H. H. Hart

12th Watch—H. H. Hart

13th Watch—H. H. Hart

14th Watch—H. H. Hart

15th Watch—H. H. Hart

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Bethel, Maine

LUCIAN W. BLANCHARD,
Counselor-at-Law,
Post Office Block,

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QUARRIES, FACTORY LOCATIONS, MILL SITES, FARMS, SITES FOR SUMMER HOTELS AND CAMPS.

Located on the line of the
MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD give opportunity to those desiring to make a change in location for a new start in life.

UNDEVELOPED WATER POWERS, UNLIMITED RAW MATERIAL AND

GOOD FARMING LAND

Await development.

Communications regarding locations are invited and will receive attention when addressed to any agent of the **MAINE CENTRAL, et al.**

INDUSTRIAL BUREAU,
MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

HEALTH NEWS.

Consider the furnace. Theoretically this is a machine for the economical production of heat. If the proper amount of the proper kind of fuel is properly put into it, if the ashes are properly cleaned out, if the drafts are properly managed, the chances are that it will heat the house properly. If, on the other hand, too much or too little fuel is put into it, if the fuel contains too much combustible material, if the fire is not kept clean of ashes, or if the dampers are badly regulated, the furnace operates inefficiently or ceases working altogether. Perhaps the most important thing next is putting in the fuel is to clean out the ashes. If these are allowed to accumulate in the ash pit, the grate bars may be burned out.

Fuel is taken into the human body for the purpose of producing heat. The standard of its value is the number of heat units it contains. If too little fuel is taken into the human body an insufficient number of heat units is generated and it works inefficiently. If, on the other hand, too great an amount of fuel is taken, the body becomes sluggish and works just as inefficiently as if it had received too small an amount. The most important thing is to regulate promptly all of the waste materials remaining after the fuel has given up its heat units. If too great an amount of these solids is allowed to remain the fires of the body are in danger of being put out by these poisonous materials. The character of these materials is one of the functions of the intestinal canal, one of the agencies of good health is an efficient retarding apparatus. Perhaps this is even more important than an educated set of brains. Our brain is an educated set of brains can not work effectively so long as the intestinal apparatus is badly operated.

Now the first problem of civilization is to adapt it to particular situations in families which in a state of nature look care of themselves. A nation can engage in active exercise in the open air and enough distance to cleanse the body which would be equivalent to a sedentary winter. Exercise as a part of the daily life is however, absolutely necessary for health. This sedentary food is just as bad for the brain worker as for the who labors with his hands. Above all both mind and body the human frame will shake down and without necessaries of notes and details in order that the laws of life may have brightly and steadily.

POEMS WORTH READING

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest From Washington.

By J. E. Jones.

SHIFTING SCENES.

It's a dizzy job following the affairs that surround this little burg of Washington, in which so many newspaper writers live, move and have their existence. Congress is again back on the job, and it has a lot of big problems on hand. The Administration keeps the lawmakers busy, and it is a cold day when a new Mexican crisis, a railroad strike, a feckless-Lawson, or some other kind of a sensation fails to materialize.

With the reconvening of Congress came the controversy over President Wilson's message to the warring powers. The war game is too big, and the battles too numerous, to permit attempts in the interest of humanity to interfere with stockholders dividends, without some kind of a roar being roared. Naturally enough Lodge and Gallinger led the fight against the endorsement of peace by the Senate.

President Wilson started Washington almost out of its boots when he began visiting the Capitol at the beginning of his administration. Now he has increased his speed, and is following up the precedents he established in visiting Congressmen in their offices. This is the Wilson way of putting legislation through Congress in a hurry. The President has figuratively "brought down his fist," and declared that there must be legislation to carry out his policy with reference to the railroads.

Committees having bills in charge in the two branches of Congress are using their earnest endeavors towards straightening out the railroad muddle. It is expected that the Joint Committee, ordinarily spoken of as the "Newland's Committee" which is to attempt an analysis of the entire railroad situation, will soon resume their hearings. These hearings will extend over the year of 1917.

THE HARROW AND THE PLOW.

That is a pretty little ceremonial which Secretary Lane has devised for making full-blooded American citizens out of Indians. The Indian is brought forward and informed that a federal commission, having investigated his circumstances has determined that he is entitled to take the responsibilities of citizenship, by being released from the paternalistic care of the Indian Bureau. The Indian is handed a bow and arrow, and is directed to shoot the arrow. After doing so, he is told to take into his hands the handle of a plow. Then he is informed: "You have shot your last arrow, but you may keep that arrow, it will be to you a symbol of your noble race and the pride you feel that you come the first of all Americans." With reference to the plow he is told that "the white man lives by work. From the earth we all must get our living and the earth will not yield unless man pours upon it the sweat of his brow."

Having been presented with a flag, the new citizen takes it in his hands and repeats these words:

"For as much as the President has said that I am worthy to be a citizen of the United States, I now promise to this flag that I will give my hands, my head, and my heart to the doing of all that will make me a true American citizen."

LAWSON'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston must have been keenly disappointed because there were no bands to meet him when he came to Washington to tell about the "leak" that had suck an important bearing upon conditions in the stock market. Lawson announced that he was going to sit in the gallery of the House on the afternoon of January 2d. If he kept his promise he must have been very much disappointed because his presence was undiscovered. The author of "Prested Pictures" was descended before he reached Washington, and even the newspaper reporters, usually hungry for copy, could not catch them over Boston Town.

As a result of the agitation growing out of lack of protection furnished important diplomatic correspondents, it is likely that the State Department "will

be more careful in future." Congress has interested itself, and will attempt to plug up some of the cracks through which Wall Street peaks, to its material advantage.

CARRANZA'S WILL.

General Carranza is understood to decline acceptance of the agreements between the American and Mexican commissioners, fixing conditions for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, on the theory that to unite in making conditions for such a withdrawal that there might follow the implication of approval and assent to their entrance into Mexico. So far, the stubborn old Mexican has feebly bullied his way through American diplomacy, and the Washington government has good naturally humored him time and again. If there is any foundation for the belief that you give a man rope enough he will hang himself, then it is probable that it will not be long before some new Mexican leader will replace Carranza, and ask for recognition from the United States.

IMPROVING THE EGG YIELD.

According to a statement from Henry M. Camp, director of the Agricultural Bureau, cracked oyster shell food may be kept before laying hens as a means through which a good hard egg is produced.

A record kept at the Government Chicken Yard, of the amount of oyster shells fed to a laying hen, showed that to one year old and three tenth pounds per hen was consumed at cost of about one cent a hen per year.

It is also pointed out that the calcium mineral matter taken in by the young chickens in the feeding of oysters, may have a tendency to strengthen the frame of young pullets and make them stronger and healthier in later life.

It is further shown from actual experiment, that when beef scrap was fed to hens, the average egg yield was 125 eggs per hen a year, and when beef scrap was not fed, ninety eggs were the average yearly yield.

AN EXCUSE OF ALL LAWYERS.

There are about 180,000 lawyers in the United States, and yet three fifths of the members of Congress belong to that profession. That is, this tremendous percentage that makes up the national law-making bodies, is chosen from among a group, comprising less than half of one per cent of the gainfully employed men of the country.

Jurisdictions, education, real estate and banking, are all represented in Congress in proportion to their numbers throughout the country. Farmers and "business" are under-represented.



This is Daisy Baker's Mother. Her hints and suggestions on household economy and home baking, which will appear in these columns from time to time, will be found of interest and value to every housewife.

CLIMBED STAIRS ON HER HAND

Too Ill to Walk Upright. Operated Advised. Saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This woman now raises chickens and does manual labor. Read her story:

Richmond, Ind.—"For two years

she was so sick and weak with trouble

from moving the stairs when going up

very slowly with my hands on the

steps, then sit down at the top to rest.

The doctor said he thought I should have an operation and my friend

I would not live to move into

my new home, did all kinds of

garden work, shoveling dirt, and raised hundreds of chickens and ducks. I can

not say enough in praise of Lydia E.

Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and if these facts are useful you may publish them for the benefit of others.

—Mrs. M. O. JOHNSTON, Route D, Box 190, Richmond, Ind.

THE CARE OF POULTRY BREEDING STOCK.

By G. E. Conkey.

The proper care of the breeding birds and a maximum of healthy, vigorous chicks are very closely related. The latter is impossible without the former, for it is only natural that if the parent bird's strength, health and vitality are not maintained in the highest degree, it cannot yield a high percentage of fertile eggs or impart strong vitality to the chicks that do hatch.

We will assume that you have carefully selected your breeding birds, taking only those that were well shaped, strong, healthy, vigorous and of known egg-producing ability. The next step then is to house them separately from the general flock, so that you can keep a close watch on them and see that they get into the very best of condition.

The first requisite to getting breeding birds into condition is to make an attempt to get eggs from them during the latter part of December and the early part of January. During this time the birds should be fed for condition only—that is, they should receive enough food to keep them strong and well, but not enough to supply them with any great surplus.

In addition to this, the males and females should be confined separately until about two or three weeks before you are ready to save the eggs for hatching.

This insures additional vitality. This separate housing of male and female breeders may seem unnecessary to some poultry raisers, but it is worthy of the most careful consideration if you expect to conserve the vitality in your flock so as to get the greatest percentage of fertility in the eggs that are later to be used for hatching.

Do not, however, make the mistake of confining males in coops that are too small or that are poorly located. Light and sunshine are needed and if conditions are unsatisfactory you will defeat your purpose in making the separation. Separated birds should be provided with plenty of litter to insure their getting all the exercise they need. Clean the coops at least once every two weeks and so that the birds always have clean water. The same feed given the males will also answer for the males. Incubators, grit and charcoal with which the ratio is incomplete.

Many poultry owners settle the house problem satisfactorily by dividing part of the regular poultry house for the breeding birds or by fitting on some other building that can be spared temporarily and confining the birds in it.

If it is necessary to use a building originally intended for other purposes, so that it has a round roof; that all stacks are tightly closed as to prevent drafts, and that it has enough light and sun on the south or southeast side (affording the interior plenty of sunlight). You must see to those important details if you would maintain the strength, health and vitality of the breeding birds. Next put up a few nests, roots, a droppings board eight or ten inches below the roots, and spread a deep layer of clean litter over the floor. Then see that the birds have plenty of room. If they are at all crowded, there will be danger of disease and they will also become triffled.

Very similar results have been obtained in the two preceding years. If you take the average yield for the two years 1914 to 1915 the differences are even less. Thus the three year average from these different mixtures were exceedingly uniform. There is only a difference of one per cent between the best and the poorest yielding mixture and in field experiments of this kind such a small difference has no significance.

Because of these facts a series of experiments were started by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station in 1914 to run over a period of several years. The fertilizer used consisted of a basal mixture which carried 1/3 of the total nitrogen. This base also carried the available phosphoric acid in the form of acid phosphate and the potash in the form of sulphate of potassium. The remaining 2/3 of the nitrogen was furnished as nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia in the form of high grade organic manure.

From the results of these three years it appears that at least 2/3 of the total nitrogen can be supplied in the form of sulphate of ammonia without decreasing the yield. It is planned to continue these experiments for another year or two in order to determine the effect of these different substances under a number of different seasonal conditions.

In addition to getting plenty of ex-

What Can You Do to Cut Down the Cost of Living?

"Start in with baking at home. It's easy to make good bread—better than you can buy—and you'll be surprised how much you can save."

"What you save on the cost of the bread is only half the story. The better your bread, the more your family will eat, and, in eating more bread they will naturally eat less of other more expensive foods."

"There is twice as much food value in a pound of flour as in a pound of meat—and the meat will cost you probably five times as much."

WILLIAM TELL FLOUR is the *Flour of the Triple Guarantee*. Guaranteed under the Ohio Better Flour Label, by the manufacturer who made it, and by the grocer who sells it.

FLOUR

No. 1. Basal mixture and 2-3 of the nitrogen in form of nitrate of soda.

No. 2. Basal mixture and 2-3 of the nitrogen in form of sulphate of ammonia.

No. 3. Basal mixture and 1-3 of the nitrogen in form of nitrate of soda and 1-3 in form of sulphate of ammonia.

No. 4. Basal mixture and 1-3 of the nitrogen in form of high grade organic manure and 1-3 in form of nitrate of soda.

No. 5. Basal mixture and 1-3 of the nitrogen in the form of high grade organic manure and 1-3 in form of sulphate of ammonia.

In each case the finished fertilizer analyzed 4 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent available phosphoric acid and 7 per cent potash. In each year the fertilizer has been applied in the plant at the rate of 1500 pounds per acre. Other than the fertilizer used the plots were planted, cultivated, sprayed and cared for in all particulars alike. In each year duplicate plots each about 1-2 acres in area have been grown with each mixture.

The results for 1914 and 1915 are reported in detail in Bulletin 246 which will be sent on request to any reader of the State. The 1915 results which are the average yield per acre of the duplicate plots of each mixture are as follows:

Mixture No. 1, 140.3 bbls. (385 lbs.)

Mixture No. 2, 138.6 bbls. (384 lbs.)

Mixture No. 3, 137.3 bbls. (386 lbs.)

Mixture No. 4, 140.5 bbls. (386 lbs.)

Mixture No. 5, 143.3 bbls. (383 lbs.)

From this it is seen that the yields

are quite uniform. There is only a

difference of one per cent between the

best and the poorest yielding mixture

and in field experiments of this kind

such a small difference has no significance.

CLIMBED STAIRS ON HER HANDS

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The proper care of the breeding birds and a maximum of healthy, vigorous chicks are very closely related. The latter is impossible without the former, for it is only natural that if the parent bird's strength, health and vitality are not maintained in the highest degree, it cannot yield a high percentage of fertile eggs or impart strong vitality to the chicks that do hatch. We will assume that you have carefully selected your breeding birds, taking only those that were well shaped, strong, healthy, vigorous and of known egg producing ability. The next step then is to house them separately from the general flock, so that you can keep a close watch on them and see that they get into the very best of condition. The first requisite to getting breeding birds into condition is to make no attempt to get eggs from them during the latter part of December and the early part of January. During this time the birds should be fed for condition only—that is, they should receive enough food to keep them strong and well but not enough to supply them with any great surplus.

In addition to this, the males and females should be confined separately until about two or three weeks before you are ready to save the eggs for hatching. This insures additional vitality. This separate housing of male and female breeders may seem unnecessary to some poultry raisers, but it is worthy of the most careful consideration if you expect to conserve the vitality in your flock so as to get the greatest percentage of fertility in the eggs that are later to be used for hatching.

If not, however, make the mistake of confining males in coops that are too small or that are poorly located. Light and sunshine are needed and if conditions are unfavorable you will defeat your purpose in making the separation. Cooped birds should be provided with plenty of litter to insure their getting all the exercise they need. Clean the coops at least once every two weeks and see that the birds always have clean water. The same feed given the females will also answer for the males. Include greens, grit and charcoal with which the ration is incomplete.

Many poultry owners settle the housing problem satisfactorily by dividing off part of the regular poultry house for the breeding birds or by fitting up some other building that can be spared temporarily and confining the birds in it.

If it is necessary to use a building originally intended for other purposes, see that it has a sound roof; that all doors are tightly closed so as to prevent drafts, and that it has enough light in the south or southeast side to afford the posterior plenty of sunlight. You must see to these important cases. If you would maintain the strength, health and vitality of the breeding birds. Next put up a few nests, roosts, a droppings board eight or ten inches below the roosts, and spread a deep layer of clean litter over the floor. Then see that the birds have plenty of room. If they are at all crowded, there will be danger of disease and they will also become fretful. A high degree of fertility and vitality in the hatching eggs will be quite impossible if the breeding birds do not have plenty of exercise. Therefore, feed grain in a deep litter so that the birds will be compelled to scratch out each kernel. You cannot get satisfactory results from over fat stock and the more exercise they get the better will be their condition.

In addition to getting plenty of exercise, there will also be danger of disease and they will also become fretful. A high degree of fertility and vitality in the hatching eggs will be quite impossible if the breeding birds do not have plenty of exercise. Therefore, feed grain in a deep litter so that the birds will be compelled to scratch out each kernel. You cannot get satisfactory results from over fat stock and the more exercise they get the better will be their condition.

POTATO DISEASES.

Show Tendency to Spread in Various Parts of the Country—Seed-Plot Method of Control.

Potato diseases, which are showing a tendency to become established or to spread in various parts of the country, can best be controlled in most cases through the adoption by farmers of the seed-bed method of control, according to Dr. H. A. Edison, truck-crop disease specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In discussing the potato-disease situation and possible control measures in a recent address, Dr. Edison said:

"A disease of the potato which is making its appearance in several sections of the country is the one designated by Orton as streak. The cause of this disease is unknown. It is characterized by the appearance of angular spots on the leaves, which have a tendency to run down the veins through the stems of the leaflets to the main petiole, or leafstalk, producing a streaky appearance. The affected portions of the plant wither and die, the leaflets break over at the axil of the leaves—that is, their junction points with the branches—with the result that leaves hang directly down, swinging in the wind and attached only by a portion of the epidermis. In severe cases the plants are eventually entirely killed. The trouble is apparently transmitted from generation to generation by means of the seed tubers, and there is some indication that it is transmitted from plant to plant in the field. In the absence of more definite knowledge of the disease, it is recommended that roguing be practiced as a precautionary measure wherever it appears.

Heavy Loss from Mosaic.
"Mosaic is assuming great importance as a potato disease in certain sections of the country. It is characterized by a mottling in the green of the leaves, sometimes accompanied also by a crinkling but not a rolling of the foliage. The disease should not be confused with the uneven yellowing which results from the application of excessive water in irrigated regions nor with the somewhat different yellowing and rolling associated with excessive alkali content in soils, nor should it be confused with the condition of partial absence of coloring matter, possibly chlorine, seen occasionally in fields, more particularly in certain sections of the West. The cause of mosaic has never been determined, but it is known that the disease is reproduced when tubers from affected plants are used for seed. The experimental data which have been secured both in the United States and abroad show that the yield from mosaic plants is less than that from healthy plants of the same variety grown under the same conditions or in the same field. The average reduction in yield in trials made by the department with various varieties and in several different sections of the country is approximately 30 per cent. Roguing out affected plants in the seed plot affords a practical though perhaps not complete control of the trouble.

erse and having good shelter, your breeding birds should be kept free from lice and mites. To do this thoroughly dust the birds with a good lime powder; provide them with a dust bath; and occasionally spray the inside walls of the house, the nests and roosts with a strong lime liquid.

It will also be well to treat your birds for worms. Worms are as harmful as vitality as lice and mites and perhaps more dangerous, because their presence in fowls is usually hard to detect.

With such care, you should be pretty sure to have your breeding birds in the pink of condition by the time you are ready to mate them. The best results will be obtained by allowing ten or twelve hens to each male in the Leghorn class, about eight with the medium size breeds, and not more than six with the heavy breeds. Each mated group should then be confined separately, or, if impracticable, twice the number of hens that would ordinarily be mated to one male could be confined together and two males used, but on alternate days.

Some poultry raisers prefer this method of mating anyways as they believe that in practically every breeding flock preferences are shown and that by alternating males this preference is overcome to a great extent. This plan also gives each male a chance to feed up every other day and thereby keep in much better condition, for the best males are inclined to stand back at feeding time and allow the hens to eat first. Very often through this they do not get all the food they require.

The mated birds should be fed regularly on a good laying ration never less than daily. In about two weeks after mating you should begin to get plenty of fertile eggs. Here is where the care given to the breeding birds will be correlated with conditions of environment. Generally speaking, these types of environment which are unfavorable to the potato and which severely weaken its vitality or lessen its vigor may be expected to result in in-

"The late blight of the potato caused by Phytophthora infestans and the rot of tubers which follows in the winter are too well known to call for description. It has recently been shown, however, that the planting of tubers affected with Phytophthora decay affords a means for infection of the growing crop. The development of the disease, however, is entirely dependent upon weather conditions. In dry seasons one may plant affected tubers without inuring the development of the late blight, but it has been shown that the original infections follow up the stems from the seed tubers if the weather conditions are favorable to the development of the fungus. It is, therefore, advisable to avoid infected seed when possible in addition to employing the usual control by Bordeaux mixture, which is a well-established practice.

"Recent studies upon the powdery mildew have demonstrated the fact that this disease is less serious in its character in the United States than was at first feared. It is apparently unable to survive except in the more northern sections of the country, and the damage done there is, in many years, not serious. The disease is correlated with heavy, rather wet soils, or more particularly with subsoils of this character. The damage done is to a large extent dependent upon weather conditions even in these unfavorable types of soil.

Decay in Storage.

"Several species of Fusarium are now known to produce potato diseases. These may be classified in two groups. The first is the wilt-producing group, which attacks the vascular tissues and the root system of the plant, cutting off the water supply and causing injury in proportion to the extent of the invasion. In extreme cases a yellowing, or at least an unhealthy green color and a characteristic rolling of the foliage develop to be followed by sudden wilting and death. The tubers produced upon infected plants frequently carry the fungus in their vascular tissue, as may often be demonstrated by the appearance of a darkened ring near their stem end. Infected tubers, stored under unfavorable conditions, may develop a serious condition, which is either of the wet or the dry type according to the temperature and moisture. The cause of curly dwarf is unknown, but it appears to be physiological. The progeny of curly leaf plants invariably produce curly dwarf, and it is usually true that affected stock runs out entirely and is lost in a few years.

Cause of Leaf Roll Unknown.

"Leaf roll is another disease of the potato which has been believed to be physiological. This is characterized by an upright habit of the tips of the stems, by a tubular rolling of the leaves or a portion of the entire plant, frequently accompanied by a discoloration at the margin of the leaflets. The character of this discoloration varies with the varieties from a light yellow to a deep purple. The pallor of the leaflets of leaf-roll plants are frequently twisted so that the underside of the leaf is turned outward or upward. There is often a metallic luster of the leaflets most noticeable from beneath, the tissues are more brittle than normal, and are exceptionally rigid. The dull rustle given out by shaking the leaves of such plants as is known, is entirely seed-born in its character. In typical cases affected plants die in the early part of the season as the result of a black, relatively dry, decay of the stem which originates at the base where the plant comes in contact with the parent tuber. During the early stages of the disease the leaves roll and the plant assumes a more or less stunted and bushy appearance. In other cases the disease progresses less rapidly so that the plants may arrive at full growth without showing evidence of infection. In some cases the disease is confined to the pitk of the stem, not showing at all at the surface. Plants affected by this delayed type of black leg produce tubers which, however, are more or less seriously affected. It is clear of this sort which perpetuates the disease. All of the evidence accumulated to date indicates that the bacteria are unable to live together and two males used, but on alternate days. These organisms are especially susceptible to drying and are also readily killed on the surface of seed potatoes by common disinfectants, such as bichloride of mercury. The roguing out of diseased plants from stock intended for seed is one of the most effective means of controlling black leg. This practice, coupled with treatment of the seed with bichloride of mercury according to the method recommended by Morse, affords an almost complete control.

Control in Seed Plot Most Practical.
"Aside from the specific means of control which have been mentioned, the most practical method of combating the diseases discussed is probably that of the seed plot. For this purpose the farmer employs in the first year the best stock available, planting it upon his best soil type, and caring for it in the most approved manner. From time to time during the growing season the weak, diseased or otherwise undesirable plants are rogued out. At digging time it is highly desirable to harvest at least a portion of this field by hand, selecting those hills whose yields approximate most closely to the grower's ideal. Tubers obtained in this way form the nucleus for the next year's seed plot. If this method is followed consistently, many of the diseases which are now so vexatious will be largely held under control, and in addition the general vigor and consequent productiveness of the stock will be held at a high level."

CONSTIPATION CAUSES BAD SKIN.

A dull and plump skin is due to sluggish bowel movement. Correct this condition and clear your complexion with Dr. King's New Life Pills. This mild laxative takes at bedtime will assure you a full, free, non-gripping movement in the morning. Drive out the dull, listless feeling, resulting from extended intestines and sluggish liver. Get a bottle today. At all Druggists, Adv.

creasing the injury produced by Rhizoctonia, since the fungus itself seems capable of thriving in all types of soil and under all conditions of climate. The most common type of disease with which Rhizoctonia is associated are the killing back of the sprouts of young plants in the spring, which may be spoken of as a damping off, the production of lesions or damaged spots upon the underground stems and upon the stolons, which carry the tubers, and in severe cases the production of a dying of the external tissues of the tuber. The lesions upon the stems are frequently present without apparent injury to the vigor of the plant or the amount of yield. The injury produced is dependent upon the depth to which these lesions kill the tissue.

"The conducting elements in the potato stem are located in a vascular cylinder, the center of which contains the xylem, or that portion of the conducting tissue through which the materials taken up by the roots are conducted to the above-ground portion of the plant. On either side of the xylem are the phloem strands, through which the elaborated food materials are conveyed from the leaves to the tubers. Whenever lesions penetrate into the tissues far enough to produce the death of these conducting cells, the communication between the leaves and the roots is interrupted and the injury to the plant is proportional to the amount of interruption. The lesions upon the stolons are particularly with subsoils of this character. The damage done is to a large extent dependent upon weather conditions even in these unfavorable types of soil.

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160 Barrels of Potatoes Per Acre Without Potash

Actually produced in 1916 on Essex 5-10 Fertilizer.

Essex Organic Fertilizers are right, because they are made from natural plant foods—**BONE, BLOOD and MEAT** in concentrated form. They are fine and run freely through fertilized drills or planters.

The lack of potash due to the war will not affect the progressive farmers who use Essex Organic Fertilizers. See our dealer and write for "Fertilizer Facts for Profitable Farming."

ESSEX FERTILIZER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Branch of Standard Marketing Co.

ESSEX BONE BLOOD MEAT Fertilizers

BETHEL MEN'S CLUB.

Continued from page 1.

not realizing what he should and must from his operations. Upon this basis the manufacturer figures every item and it is up to the farmer to place himself in the same class and claim the same methods of business. Here is a simple standard of justice and if the farms cannot be brought in harmony the farms must go for it is the inexcuseable law of life applied everywhere. The day has gone for the man on the farm to be content with simply the payment of current bills, and, when increased expenses come, or repairs are necessary, be forced to rob the higher to make good all damages and save the pocket book. There's a weak spot to be strengthened or a change possible which will insure better returns. This argues against this proposition as far as the industry. The boys have been leaving the farm simply because they thought they saw a better opportunity elsewhere. Somehow agriculture fails to claim the attention of young men, as it did old. Is it because there's no evident adequate recompence for their labor? When the radio slogan in the same language has as many others we shall be forced to sacrifice cost per unit as never in the past and new life will come to the farm. Not in one year can the story be told only by the average of ten can results be determined. This is what the manufacturer will tell you. You hear of the fabulous profits of farmers in Arrowsic this past year but measured by the average of ten years the potato business there has given only fair business returns. Many a man who cleared thousands this year has paid it all for the fertilizer and expense of two years previous.

First our soil must be brought back to normal conditions. Castaneous cropping and mineral use of fertilizers have resulted in leveled conditions. Virgin soil carries 18 essential elements necessary for life. These must be in the case, wheat, barley and other products, or they cannot be in animals or men, yet their absence spells ruin to all. Fertilized cropping without adequate return of these elements invites a definite return of the soil and leaves a deficiency.

We have let go of our live stock and lost the natural source of plant food. Resulting to fertilizers we have fed liberally of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash with little thought of resulting conditions. Soil so treated loses its elasticity and becomes hard. If your last grain thereby you may well suspect the seeds of these, if red top and blue grass you may know that these are absolutely necessary to all in restoring its vitality. Four ways are open to feeding the soil, live animal fertilizers, manure, by barn manure, by barn wastes and cover crops, and by barn wastes, cover crops and fertilizers, the last being most economical. If your soil grows clearer frosty you may suspect that its balance has not been lost, but not then the restoration becomes all important. You cannot maintain health and without barn wastes and cover crops.

Soil to be productive must be alive. It not only must be in light, drainage, moisture, spring under the crop, but full of living organisms, friendly forces of bacteria, whose sole mission is to render the plant food in the case, crop, or manure available, and to condition the soil so as to promote plant growth. All food for plants must be kept so as to be available and in the liquid condition those organisms play a very important part.

More than fifty years ago Farlow a noted French biologist demonstrated that the formation and decay of crop fields plants is accomplished by minute organisms invisible to the naked eye and that these play an important part in promoting crop growth. Long before the famous failed of rice and died with them why and how made alive they did not know. These organisms are absolutely necessary for the life of the soil and by cultivation,

now for any herd, there is for every individual.

Multiply the sheep to reclaim the pastures, and swell the yearly income, and follow with the white faced or shorthorn steers. Profit in poultry is not in breed but in type backed by breeding for utility. The constant weeding of the dunes in every flock opens the way for greater profit in the business. Ending a period when competent farm labor will be difficult to obtain the farmer must conserve every step, increase efficiency, and organize his work. Not in increased acres under cultivation but in increased production on restricted areas are best results to be obtained.

It is little short of criminal that the hotels of this town must rely on the city commission dealers for food products which might be produced with profit at home. For want of a reliable, regular and dependable supply they are forced to go outside while men complain that "farming don't pay." This suggests an organized community interest to meet and hold this growing demand, insuring the buyer a quality hardly possible elsewhere and the growing a satisfactory price.

A neglected and today profitable line

of breeding lies in the increase of the pork supply. Hogs are naturally the cleanest and, rightly fed, the healthiest meat-product we can grow, but the sty and barn cellar should be prohibited. Wintering on roots and clover hay, feeding only sound grain, pasturing on rape, clover, oats and peas and finishing on home grown corn and pumpkins one cannot desire a healthier product because made entirely from nature's fresh food. In this way one may also find the minimum cost per pound for it will be out of home-grown products that the rapidly grown pig can best be pushed to yield 125 to 150 pounds, the point of greatest profit.

It will be well for Bethel when the orchards are multiplied all over these hills, for rightly managed, fed, fertilized, pruned and cared for they can be made a yearly increasing source of income. Remember there is no crop adapted to your farm, to you, your markets and your climate which cannot be made to yield a substantial income.

The big problem in farm life today lies not in production but in the wise disposal of surplus. Shipping in small quantities and at irregular intervals transportation rates are burdensome and an increasing number of agents exact heavy toll. To bridge the broad chasm between consumer and producer, into which drops sixty-five to seventy cents out of the dollar the consumer pays, necessitates a thorough dropping of the extremes. Producers must organize to direct, control and handle farm products, minimize expense and increase revenue to the grower. Wanting such organization the individual must be a beggar in the market for any price the dealer will pay.

Utilizing the improved machinery of today, grasping the lesson so forcibly presented in bulletins and farm papers, uniting for the bringing in of pure bred males for community breeding, and for the economical disposal of all surplus products, at minimum cost, seeking for seed, in all cropping, of proven worth, high productive power and superior quality, there will certainly follow an era of prosperity for our farms which will invite the attention of aspiring young men and insure increasing comfort to every tiller of the soil.

God is not dead. This earth beneath our feet is waiting our invitation to rise. Heat time and harvest set before us fail. The farms of New England can produce the sweetest, cleanest, healthiest, most life producing crops, stock and products to be found on all this fair earth, each and every one insuring the grower fair returns for honest labor and a life not possible in mill or factory. You and I have but to conform to standards established by earnest men today to gain success. There can be no content with average crops, no satisfaction in drifting habits, no chance for neglect of known duties.

It is time to get right down to brass tacks and prepare for a bigger, a bigger and a better tomorrow certain that if we do our part well the response will exceed our efforts. The security and stability of town and city rest on the life of the country home. It has done, it will do more to establish the character and quality of our future also physical and moral decay will be imminent.

This tract with nature which, from the days of creation until today, has been the masterpiece of up-life, the inspirer of growth, the incentive for progress has within it possibilities never dreamt of, verily surpassing even realized. More and more am I forced to recognize the life of man in the soil, in vine, plant, shrub and tree, willing to closer fellowship and promising in return greater compensation. Not alone is the desire to enduring financial returns but above all is that companionship with powers outside our grasp, potentialities beyond our ken, demanding only that we do our work well and have faith in the God above us.

The bigness of life on the farm, the fulness of its responsibilities, the richness of its promises and the certainties of fulfillment are calling, calling, and calling the comfort of every animal. A strong staff often can make a profit bearing crop. There's no betterment as

INSTALLATIONS

BROWN W. R. C.

Brown W. R. C., No. 35, installed their elective and appointive officers Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, with Miss Alice C. Willis, Past President, acting as installing officer, assisted by Mrs. Carrie M. Arno, conductor for the evening. Miss Hazel Arno presided at the piano.

The following were the officers installed:

President—Elizabeth S. Young.
S. V. P.—Grace M. Swan.
J. V. P.—Alice B. Jordan.
Secretary—Eva W. Hastings.
Treasurer—Nellie F. Davis.
Chaplain—Arville J. Morgan.
Cond.—Helen A. Baker.
Guard—Tena M. Thurston.
Asst. Cond.—Florence B. Upton.
Asst. Guard—Bertha Williamson.
Pat. Inst.—Mattie Kendall.
Press Cor.—Carrie M. Arno.
Musician—Susie A. Plaisted.
Color Bearers—Mrs. Cross, Emma Forbes, Amy Lavergne, Ruth Poole.

Miss Willis was presented a bouquet of beautiful crimson and white carnations with ferns.

Under direction of the Pat. Inst., Mattie Kendall, eight young lady Corps members gave a Flag drill which was received with much enthusiasm and praise.

Delicious refreshments of sandwich-cakes and coffee were served by the efficient executive committee: Mrs. Arville J. Morgan, Mrs. Grace M. Swan, Mrs. Lilla T. Morgan.

ODD FELLOWS' AND REBEKAH'S.

The Odd Fellows and Rebekahs held a joint installation Monday night, and a large crowd was present to enjoy the impressive ceremony.

D. B. P. Sophia D. Clark assisted by D. D. G. M. Miss Ava Leach of South Paris installed the following officers of the Rebekahs:

N. G.—Lillian Stowall.
V. G.—Ida M. Packard.
Rec. Sec.—Anna French.
Fin. Sec.—Emily Forbes.
Treasurer—Cleve A. Russell.
Warden—Daisy E. Philbrook.
Conductor—Constance Wheeler.
Chaplain—Alice Jordan.
L. N. G.—Carrie M. Arno.
L. S. N. G.—Verde Hutchins.
L. B. S. G.—Mina Brown.
L. B. V. G.—Gertrude Bailey.
L. G.—Lizzie Tibbets.
O. G.—Abbie Farwell.

After being installed the Rebekahs vacated their chairs and they were taken by the Odd Fellows. D. D. G. M. Clarence K. Fox was announced and he assisted by D. D. G. M. I. H. Wight, installed the following officers of Mt. Aben Lodge:

N. G.—Bessie Brown.
V. G.—Leah Chase.
Secretary—Carl L. Brown.
Treasurer—Clarence K. Fox.
Warden—David M. Forbes.
Conductor—Chester Cummings.
L. G.—Albert Silver.
O. G.—Arthur Brinck.
R. H. N. G.—Rufus Skillings.
L. H. N. G.—David Lovelace.
B. V. G.—L. W. Ramsell.
L. S. V. G.—Arthur Herrel.
L. B. S. G.—Wesley Wheeler.
L. S. R.—Lucia Littlehale.
Chaplain—Lydia French.

After the exercises remarks were made by Rev. J. H. Little and the retiring Noble Grand, J. S. R. Hutchins. They all repaired to the banquet hall where a sumptuous supper consisting of oyster stew, sandwiches, cake and coffee was served.

BONG POND.

Charles Kimball and Millard Brown are cutting pine for J. P. Kimball.

Miss Rose George has finished her school at the Penobscot District and has gone to her home in Milton.

Mr. John Kimball has gone to Leake's Mill to work in the mill there.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Lewis of Bethel called at Abner Kimball's, Monday.

J. P. Kimball of Stark, N. H., is having his pine off the house plane to Bethel and is boarding at Millard Gough's.

It is time to get right down to brass tacks and prepare for a bigger, a bigger and a better tomorrow certain that if we do our part well the response will exceed our efforts. The security and stability of town and city rest on the life of the country home. It has done, it will do more to establish the character and quality of our future also physical and moral decay will be imminent.

This tract with nature which, from the days of creation until today, has been the masterpiece of up-life, the inspirer of growth, the incentive for progress has within it possibilities never dreamt of, verily surpassing even realized.

More and more am I forced to recognize the life of man in the soil, in vine, plant, shrub and tree, willing to closer fellowship and promising in return greater compensation.

Not alone is the desire to enduring financial returns but above all is that companionship with powers outside our grasp, potentialities beyond our ken, demanding only that we do our work well and have faith in the God above us.

The bigness of life on the farm, the fulness of its responsibilities, the richness of its promises and the certainties of fulfillment are calling, calling, and calling the comfort of every animal.

A strong staff often can make a profit bearing crop. There's no betterment as

MRS. LOUISE CHASE.

Last Friday, Jan. 13, Mrs. Louise Chase after a long period of failing health and frequent suffering found release from pain and weakness and entered into the rest which her faith had long claimed in her risen Lord.

Born in Smithfield, Maine, November 29, 1836, she was in the eighty-second year of her age.

In early life she married Chauncy Swan whose home was then near Middle Intervale. After his death she was married to John Chase, with whom she lived happily until his death about twenty years ago. For fifty-two years her home has been at Chancery Hill.

She was a woman of the sturdy New England type, loyal, industrious, and devout. For many years she has been a faithful member of the Methodist church, seeking to live in her home and neighborhood the religion which she professed as a source of comfort and strength to herself.

Of the twelve brothers and sisters of her own generation she was the last but one to go. Of her three children two died after establishing homes of their own, and one, Edgar, with his wife and children had the privilege of ministering to his "Kiddies," Bert.

The final service was at the home place on Sunday afternoon.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE WORLD'S WORK.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary.

By J. E. Jones.

PART I.

A familiar figure on Washington streets is Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole. He strides along at a lively pace, and when you walk with him you begin to realize that to keep step with the "polar gait" you must lengthen your reach.

Admiral Peary is sixty years old. He is as erect as men ever made, "straight as an Indian," if a shop-worn expression may be used. In conversation his sentences are uttered in a quick and decisive manner. His long, bristling mustache partially hides a jaw full of expressive teeth. Smile at the term, if you will, but what would the cartoonist have said with Roosevelt, with the teeth left out?

Admiral Peary sometimes almost bites off his words. He typifies aggressiveness in the human flesh. The swing of his shoulders, the determination in his face as he leans forward in conversation, bespeak strong, positive force and energy.

The other morning I was with him at the Army and Navy Club in Washington. In emphasizing his words, he raised his hands, holding them several inches apart, one over the other. The conversation at the moment was about "experience and persistence," and as he talked, I drew mental picture of the right hand of Peary resting on "the top of the world," and the lower opened palm, in real Atlas fashion, supporting the weight of the big, round globe. We writers are blessed with good imaginations—and sometimes it helps!

"The key to my work, resulting in the successful attainment of the Pole, was the result of experience," he was saying, "and the whole accomplishment was the fruit of persistence. Experience," he went on to say "is acquired by those who are persistent in their work, and if I have any message to mankind it is to say that the application of these two principles applied by any person of average ability and sound physique, will bring success in day like of endeavor.

"I and my companions, who finally won out in the North, were better men than hundreds of others who have returned empty-handed from the polar regions, or left their bones up there. All had the advantage of 'sticking to the job' for twenty-three years, and during that period I worked out every element of effort, and endeavor, until the plans all converged and concentrated in the main object, finally resulting in success."

The story of Peary reveals no secret when he hesitated in his purpose. Twice and again he was obliged to turn back from his search to find a way to the Pole. But it required no little spiders to teach him, as was the case with Robert Bruce, the lesson of duty.

"Do not men persist in following impossible tasks; or in repeating their failures beyond a reasonable limit, at times?" I asked.

Without a moment's hesitation, there came the reply: "An intelligent person who fails will gain an added experience that will inevitably lead to a greater success in a larger endeavor than he had originally planned."

"Back home I was 'knocked up to the ropes,'" Admiral Peary continued.

"I knew more about the game than I did before I had suffered from defeat. That was experience. My intelligence told me that if I continued to possess health and a good physique, I must eventually win. And so I kept on, and the world knows the rest of the story."

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